DECEMBER. 1780. THE NUMB. 2635.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1780.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE Tender Act of November 29, 1780, is publiſhed by order of the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania for public conſideration, and therefore the duty and reſpect due to the Aſſembly and the Public obliges every one to conſider it, and offer ſuch remarks on it as deſerve public notice. In compliance with this duty, I have conſidered the ſaid act, and the following ſtrictures appear to me of importance ſufficient to engage the public attention.---- The firſt obſervation which occurs to me is, that the bills, which are made a tender, contain a public promiſe of money to be paid in ſix years. On which I beg leave to remark, that the beſt and moſt indubitable ſecurity of money to be paid in ſix years, or any future time, is not ſo good or valuable to far the greateſt part of mankind who uſe money, as ready caſh. The truth of this propoſition is ſo evident and obvious to every body, that it cannot need proof. Therefore the law, which obliges a man to accept theſe bills inſtead of ready caſh, obliges him to receive a leſs valuable thing in full payment of a more valuable one, and injures him to amount of the difference, and is ſo far a direct violation of the laws of commutative juſtice---laws grounded in the nature of human rights, ſupported by the moſt neceſſary natural principles, and enjoined by the moſt expreſs authority of God Almighty, and which it is not poſſible that any legiſlature on earth ſhould have right to infringe or abrogate. Again, the ſecurity ariſing from the public promiſe is not generally deemed certain. The public faith has been ſo often violated, and the ſufferings of individuals thence ariſing have been ſo multiplied and extenſive, that the general confidence of our people in that ſecurity is much leſſened; and as a chance or uncertainty can never be ſo valuable as a certainty, thoſe bills muſt and will be conſidered as leſs valuable than they would be, were the ſecurity on which they depended free of all doubt or uncertainty; and conſequently, the diſcount of their value will always be eſtimated by, and of courſe be equal to, this difference. Therefore the injuſtice of forcing them on the ſubject at full value of preſent caſh is greatly encreaſed. Theſe poſitions and reaſonings are grounded on ſuch notoriety of fact, that any explanation or proof is needleſs; and I hope an objection againſt a law, drawn from the moſt manifeſt and acknowledged injuſtice of its operation and effect, will not be deemed trivial, or be eaſily put aſide or got over. But naked facts are powerful things, and arguments ſometimes do beſt, and have the greateſt effect, when addreſſed to the feelings of mankind; and that I may preſs the matter as cloſe as I can, I beg leave to propoſe the following caſe, viz. Suppoſe a man of grave phiz and character ſhould apply to his neighbour, in diſtreſs, for the loan of a thouſand ſilver dollars, with ſolemn promiſe on his honour and truth to repay them in a month, and in the mean time the tender act under conſideration ſhould paſs into a law, and the borrower at the month's end ſhould tender a thouſand of the new paper dollars in payment. I beg leave further to propoſe to every member of the Aſſembly who voted for that law, and to every other man, who is a member of this State, what their ſentiments of that action would be, and in what light they would view the borrower, who tendered the paper dollars in payment of the ſilver ones he had received; i. e. whether they would conſider him as an upright honeſt man, or a ſhameleſs raſcal. In which ever of the two characters they may chuſe to conſider ſuch a man, it may be proper to note, that the act in queſtion, if paſſed into a law, would protect him, and not only ſo, but would ſubject the lender to the loſs of the whole money if he refuſed to receive it. This is a ſomewhat delicate matter, which it is painful to dwell long upon. I will therefore cloſe what I have to ſay on it with a few very ſerious remarks, the truth, juſtice and propriety of which I humbly ſubmit to the reader.

Firſt, The worſt kind of evil, and that which corrupts and endangers any community moſt, is that iniquity which is framed by a law; for this places the miſchief in the very ſpot, on the very ſeat, to which every one ought to look and apply for a remedy.

Second, It cannot be conſiſtent with the honour, the policy, the intereſt or character of an Aſſembly of Pennſylvania to make a law, which, by its natural operation, ſhall afford protection to manifeſt injuſtice and deliberate known wrong.

Third, No cauſe or end can be ſo good, i. e. ſo heavenly in its origin, ſo excellent in its nature, ſo perfect in its principles, and ſo uſeful in its operation, as to require or juſtify infernal means to promote it. By infernal means, I mean ſuch as are moſt oppoſed to Heaven and its laws, repugnant to natural principles of equity, which are all derived from Heaven, and deſtructive of the rights of human nature, which are eſſential to the happineſs of ſociety, the laws of which are engraven by Heaven on the heart of every man. Some wicked men have formerly ſaid, let us do evil, that good may come, whoſe damnation is juſt. But perhaps this ſort of argument may not have all the effect I could wiſh on the mind of every reader. I therefore proceed to another argument, which goes to the nature and principle of the act itſelf, viz. that the credit or value of money cannot, in the very nature of the thing, be ſupplied, preſerved or reſtored by penal laws, or any coercive methods. The ſubject is incompatible to force, 'tis out of its reach, and never can be made ſuſceptible of it, or controulable by it. The thing which makes money an object of deſire, which gives it ſtrength of motive on the hearts of all men, is the general confidence, the opinion which it gains, as a ſovereign means of obtaining every thing needful. This confidence, this opinion, exiſts in the mind only, and is not compellible or aſſailable by force, but muſt be grounded on that evidence and reaſon which the mind can ſee and believe; and is no more ſubject to the action of force, than any other paſſions, ſentiments or affections of the mind, any more than faith, love or eſteem. 'Tis not more abſurd to attempt to impel faith into the heart of an unbeliever by fire and faggot, or to whip love into your miſtreſs with a cowſkin, than to force value or credit into your money by penal laws. You may indeed by force compel a man to deliver his goods for money which he does not eſteem, and the ſame force may compel him to deliver his goods without any money at all; but the credit or value of the money cannot be helped by all this, as appears by numberleſs examples. Plain facts are ſtubborn and undeniable proofs of this. Indeed, this has been tried among ourſelves in ſuch extent of places and variety of ſhapes, and in every inſtance been found ineffectual, that I am amazed to ſee any attempt to revive it, under any deviſeable form whatſoever. Numberleſs are the inſtances of flagrant oppreſſion and wrong, and even ruin, which have been the ſad effects of theſe dreadful experiments, with infinite detriment to the community in general, without effecting in any one inſtance the ends intended. The facts on which this argument depends are freſh in every ones memory. I could wiſh, for the honour of my country, to draw a veil over what is paſt, and that wiſdom might be drawn from paſt errors, ſufficient to induce every one to avoid them in future. In fine, from the contemplation of the nature of the thing, and of the facts and experiments which have been made in every variety of mode, and ſupported by every degree of power and exertion, it appears as plain and undeniable as intuitive proof, that the credit or value of money is not in its nature controulable by force, and therefore any attempt to reach it in that way muſt end in diſappointment, and the greater the efforts, and the higher the authority which may be exert-in this way, the greater muſt be the chagrin, ſhame and mortification, when the baſeleſs fabrick ſhall vaniſh into ſmoke. The only poſſible method then of giving value or credit to money is, to give it ſuch qualities, and clothe it with ſuch circumſtances, as ſhall make it a ſure means of procuring every needful thing; for money that will not anſwer all things is defective, and has not in it the full nature and qualities of money. In this way only it will grow faſt enough into eſteem, and become a ſufficient object of deſire to anſwer every end and uſe of money. Therefore, when the queſtion is propoſed, how ſhall we give credit or value to our money? The anſwer, the only true anſwer is, bring it into demand, make it neceſſary to every one; make it a high means of happineſs, and a ſure remedy of miſery. To attempt this in any other way is to go out of nature, and of courſe into difficulty, only to obtain ſhameful diſappointment in the end. There is nothing better than to take things in their natural way. A great and difficult work may be accompliſhed by eaſy diligence, if a good method and a wiſe choice of means are adopted; but a ſmall work may be made difficult, very ſoon, if taken at the wrong end and purſued by unnatural means. There is a right and a wrong method of doing every thing. You may lead with a thread what you cannot drive with whips and ſcorpions. The Britons have found this to their coſt, in the unnatural means they have purſued to preſerve and recover their dominions in America. I wiſh we might be made wiſe by their errors.

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

I would be willing to learn wiſdom from Great-Britain. *Fas eſt ab hoſte doceri.* Amidſt all their madneſs, and in all their diſtreſſes for money, they never once thought of making their bank or exchequer bills a tender, or compelling their currency by penal laws. But theſe conſiderations may have little effect on ſome minds, who are not very delicate in their choice of means, but ſeem reſolved to carry their point, *volente nolente Deo.* I therefore haſten to another topic of argument, viz. It appears to me the act is founded in miſtaken and very bad policy, and by its natural operation muſt produce many effects extremely prejudicial to our great and moſt important intereſts;

1ſt. It ſeems plain to me, that the act has a fatal tendency to deſtroy the great motives of induſtry, and to diſhearten and diſcourage men of every profeſſion and occupation from purſuing their buſineſs on any large ſcale or to any great effect, and therefore will prevent the production of thoſe ſupplies derived from huſbandry and manufactures, which are eſſential to our ſafety, ſupport and comfort. Few men will beſtow their labour, attention and good money, with zeal to procure goods and commodities for ſale, which they know they muſt ſell for money which they eſteem bad, or at beſt doubtful. This propoſition is ſo obvious and natural, that it ſtrikes the mind with conviction at firſt ſight without proof, and is ſo amply confirmed by our paſt experience, that it can admit no doubt as to its truth or conſequence. The extent and dreadful effects of this are *unavoidable and immenſe.* If the induſtry of the farmer and tradeſman is diſcouraged, and they ceaſe to lay themſelves out for large crops and fabricks, the conſequence muſt be a univerſal diminution and ſcarcity of the produce of the country and moſt important articles of living, as well as commerce. The general induſtry of the country is of ſuch vaſt importance, is an object of ſuch magnitude, that to check it is to bring on ruin, poverty, famine and diſtreſs, with idleneſs, vice, corruption of morals, and every ſpecies of evil; but enumeration or enlargement is unneceſſary here. As money is the ſinews of every buſineſs, the introducing a doubtful medium, and forcing it into currency by penal laws, muſt weaken and leſſen every branch of buſineſs, in proportion to the diminution of inducements found in the money.

2d. The ſame thing will render the procurement of ſupplies for the army difficult, if not utterly impracticable. Moſt men will hold back their goods from the market, rather than ſell them for money of a doubtful credit; and there will be no poſſible way of collecting them, but to ſend a ſuperior force into the country, and there take them by violence from the owner, which will occaſion ſuch an expence as will double the coſt of the ſupplies by the time they get to the army, be ſubject to a thouſand frauds, &c. &c. &c. This is the moſt obvious and natural operation of the act, if we conſider its own nature only, and is confirmed by ſuch ample experience, recent in the memory of every man, that it can leave no doubt but all this train of miſchiefs muſt follow the act from its firſt operation.

3d. I apprehend the act will, by its natural operation, tend to corrupt the morality of the people, ſap the ſupport, if not the very foundation, of our independence, leſſen the reſpect due to our Legiſlature, and deſtroy that reverence for our laws, which is abſolutely neceſſary to their proper operation, and the peace and protection of ſociety. Many people will be ſo terrified with the apprehenſion of ſeeing their real ſubſtance, the fruit of their labour and anxious attention, converted into a bundle of paper bills of uncertain value, that, to avoid this evil, they will have ſtrong inducements to wreck their invention for all deviſeable ways and methods of avoiding it; and this will give riſe to ſuch numberleſs frauds, ambiguities, lies, quibbles and ſhams, as will introduce the habit and give a kind of facility to the practice of ſuch guile and feats of art, as will endanger the uprightneſs, plain honeſty and noble ſincerity, which ever mark the character of a happy and virtuous people. Many, who wiſh well to our independence, and have many neceſſaries for our army which they would wiſh to ſupply, will be yet held back from offering their goods, from the ſole conſideration of the doubtful value of the bills in which thoſe ſupplies muſt be paid for; and inſtances of this ſort I conceive will be ſo numerous, as greatly to affect the ſupplies of our army, and of courſe the ſupport of our independence. The injuries and ſufferings of people, who are compelled to take ſaid bills in ſatisfaction of contracts for real money, will induce them in their rage to uſe the legiſlature, who formed the act, with great liberty, and perhaps groſs diſreſpect; whilſt the habit of reproaching the legiſlature, and eluding the injurious act, will become general, and pave the way to an habitual and univerſal abhorrence of our legiſlature and contempt of our laws, with a kind of facility and artful dexterity in eluding the force of the whole code. I freely ſubmit it to my reader, if theſe conſequences are at all unnatural or ill-drawn, if the ſurmiſes are at all groundleſs, or the painting a whit too ſtrong. No art of government is more neceſſary, than that of keeping up the dignity and reſpectability of the legiſlatures, and all courts and officers of government, and exciting and preſerving in the hearts of the people a high reverence for the laws; and any thing which endangers theſe great ſupports of the ſtate ought to be avoided as a deadly evil.

4th. The act, I apprehend, will give a bad appearance to our credit, honour and reſpectability, in the eyes of our neighbours on this continent, and the nations of Europe, and other more diſtant parts of the world. For when they come to be informed that our own people muſt be compelled, by the loſs of half their eſtates and impriſonment of their perſons, to truſt the public faith, they will at once conclude there muſt be ſome great danger, ſome ſhocking miſchief dormant there, which the people neareſt to and beſt acquainted with it ab or ſo much, and of courſe, as they are out of the reach of our confiſcations and impriſonments, will have little inducement to truſt or eſteem us. And

5th. Will give great exultation and encouragement to our enemies, and induce them to prolong the war, and thereby increaſe the horrid penalty of impriſonment, which is to laſt during the war. When they ſee that our money is become ſo deteſtible, that it requires ſuch an act as this to compel our own people to take it, they muſt at leaſt be convinced that its nature is greatly corrupted, and its efficacy and uſe nearly at an end. When we ſee the paſſionate admirers of a great beauty forced by laſhes and tortures into her embraces, we at once conclude that ſhe has loſt her charms, and is become dangerous and loathſome. It cannot be fairly objected to theſe ſtrictures, that they ſuppoſe the bills funded by this act are of leſs value than hard money. The act itſelf implies this. The Aſſembly never thought of waſting time in framing an act to compel people to take guineas, joes and Spaniſh dollars, under penalty of confiſcation and impriſonment. Beſides, the fact ſtands in ſuch glaring light in the eyes of all men, that 'tis mere trifling to diſpute it. I dare think that there is not a man to be found, either in the Aſſembly or out of it, that would eſteem himſelf ſo rich and ſafe in the poſſeſſion of a thouſand of theſe dollars, as of a thouſand Spaniſh ones; and the moſt effectual way to impreſs a ſenſe of the deficiency of the act on the minds of all men, and even diſcover the idea which the Aſſembly themſelves have of it, is to enforce it by penalties of extreme ſeverity; for were there no deficiency in the act, it could not poſſibly require ſuch penalties to give it all neceſſary effect, nor is it ſuppoſeable that the Aſſembly would add the ſanction of horrid penalties to any of their acts, unleſs they thought there was need of them. The enormity of

the penalty deſerves remark. The penalty for refuſing a dollar of theſe bills is greater than for ſtealing ten times the ſum. Further, the act alters, and of courſe deſtroys, the nature and value of public and private contracts, and of conſequence ſtrikes at the root of all public and private credit. Who can lend money with any ſecurity, and of courſe who can borrow, let his neceſſity and diſtreſs be ever ſo great? who can purchaſe on credit, or make any contract for future payment? and of courſe all confidence of our fellow-citizens in one another is hereby deſtroyed, as well as all confidence of individuals in the public.

Upon the whole matter, the bills muſt reſt on the credit of their funds, their quantity, and other circumſtances. If theſe are ſufficient to give them a currency at full value, they will paſs readily enough without the help of penal laws. If theſe are not ſufficient, they muſt and will depreciate, and thereby deſtroy the end of their own creation; and this will proceed from ſuch ſtrong natural principles, ſuch phyſical cauſes, as cannot in the nature of the thing be checked or controuled by penal laws, or any other application of force.

Theſe ſtrictures are humbly offered to public conſideration. The facts alledged are all open to view, and well underſtood. If the remarks and reaſonings are juſt, they will carry conviction; if they are not ſo, they are liable to any one's correction.

A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following intelligence is tranſlated from French *papers.*

BAYONNE, *Auguſt* 15.

DON BARCELO has hung two of his Captains, who, having left their frigates and gone to ſee a play at Algeſire, did not attend to the ſignals he made for them to intercept a veſſel going into Gibraltar.

LONDON.

Auguſt 8. The laſt letters from India, received by the Swallow packet, bring us an account, that on the 2d of September laſt the Strafford Indiaman, with all her treaſure, foundered in Bengal river; but the paſſengers and crew, except the firſt lieutenant and one ſeaman, were ſaved. We learn alſo at the ſame time one of the magazines of the India Company, at Calcutta, was wholly deſtroyed by fire. And letters from Port-Louis ſay, that 5 French ſhips had ſailed from the iſland of Bourbon for *India*, under convoy of two ſhips of the line and a frigate, and four other French line of battle ſhips had lately ſailed from that port for the Weſt-Indies.

Auguſt 11. They are now making at Deptford, by order from government, four chains of a particular contrivance, which will weigh from 50 to 70 tons each; it is ſuppoſed they are intended for ſecuring the entrance of ſome port. They are alſo building, for the uſe of the King's army in America, boats of a conſtruction perfectly new, of tin lined with cork, and ſo light that a man can carry one of them on his ſhoulders. *Americans, keep a good look out!*

Auguſt 19. Secret diſpatches were ſent off laſt Saturday to Admiral Geary, giving him information of the arrival of the Ruſſian ſquadron in the channel, with particular inſtructions how to behave to them, if they ſhould attempt an entrance into Breſt.

Letters from Deal of the 12th inſt. tell us literally—"The Ruſſian ſhips, arrived in the Downs, are all laden with warlike ſtores for the French; and there is in the Channel a large fleet with the like lading, which the Rear Admiral has openly declared to ſuch of our officers as are in command here;" that is to ſay, That, to decide the queſtion on their firſt arrival, the *Armed Neutrals*, having taken for their motto *Noli me tangere*, are come to feel our pulſe, and to demand of us, with a ſneer, if we have any Commodore Fielding to call them to account. Oh! Commodore Fielding, we ſhall long remember thy raſh exploit! Letters from Amſterdam at the ſame time adviſe, that 13 Ruſſian men of war have anchored in the Texel: It is no longer poſſible for us to miſtake the views of all Europe; the confederacy is general; they openly diſpute with us the empire of the ſeas. Are we in a condition to maintain it againſt ſo powerful a confederacy? Reading this day's *Morning-Poſt* one would be tempted to think ſo. It gives our Miniſters counſel, which, if it is not very wiſe, yet is pleaſant, at leaſt for its boldneſs.

"Letters from Portſmouth, ſays the news-writer, inform us that the Ruſſian men of war are as heavily laden as tranſport ſhips; ſo that, if matters ſhould be carried to extremities with them, they could make but a poor defence; never will government have ſo fair an opportunity, ſays he, for puniſhing the confederacy of the North, from the advantage which may be taken, notwithſtanding the difficulties we are involved in, as that which now preſents itſelf—If we know how to make a good uſe of it, we may conſider the Ruſſian fleet as brought hither by the genius of England to increaſe our navy, and to render abortive the plots formed for the ruin of our trade: As the Empreſs loves Engliſh muſic, we may ſalute her fleet with the old ſong, *Britons ſtrike home*, &c.

Other papers pretend that we ſhall ſave the honour of the nation by marks of civility, and ſhall carry our reſpect to the neutral flag ſo far as not to viſit the ſhips in which it is hoiſted; it is certain that the circumſtance is delicate; nothing ſo curious as to obſerve how things will go in this reſpect.

Auguſt 25. The capture of the fleets bound to the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies has put the Inſurers at Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe into ſuch ill humour, that, ſince the account thereof arrived, not a ſingle policy has been ſigned; offers of 50 per cent. upon the fleet returning from the Leeward Iſlands, and 40 on that bound from Jamaica to Charleſtown, commonly a paſſage but of a fortnight, have not been capable of tempting them.

We learn by the lateſt letters from Portſmouth, that the 22 ſhips of the line which we ſaid had received orders to put to ſea again have received counter orders; and they add, that the Formidable, Ocean, Queen, Princeſs Amelia and Dublin, which are part of the Channel fleet, have received orders to return to Plymouth, and prepare for ſea again, with the reſt of the fleet, with all poſſible expedition. We are told too, that the fleet ready to ſail for Quebec have received counter orders, and is ſtill at Portſmouth. The misfortune of thoſe of the two Indies makes us infinitely circumſpect, and puts us in fear for thoſe who ſailed on the 12th inſt. for New-York and Charleſtown.

This accident, which we publiſhed in our laſt paper under the article of trade, is of the moſt grievous importance; the national papers give an account of it, in the following terms.

"The 28th of July the following ſhips ſet ſail from Portſmouth, under convoy of the Buffaloe and Inflexible, of 64 guns each; the Ramillies of 74; the frigates Southampton and Thetis, of 32 guns each; the Royal George for Madraſs and Bengal; the Mount Stuart for the ſame; the Gatton for St. Helena and Bencoolen; the Godfrey for Bombay, and the Hillſborough for Madraſs and Bengal; in all five ſhips belonging to the Eaſt-India Company; 13 ſhips bound to Jamaica, 18 for the Leeward Iſlands, and 28 for Madeira, New-York and Carolina.

The 4th of Auguſt the Buffaloe and Inflexible left them well near Cape Finiſtere and returned; on the 7th the combined fleet, conſiſting of about 40 ſhips, ſet ſail from Cadiz; late in the evening of the 8th the Commodore, on board the Ramillies, had an account of ſeven ſail which he did not imagine to be enemies; ſo that he did not alter his courſe. On the 9th he ſaw his whole convoy ſurrounded by the combined fleet, which formed in a half-moon; and he gave the ſignal for every one to endeavour to eſcape; but it was too late; the circle was almoſt made, and there was a dead calm. The Ramillies, the two frigates, and the Britiſh Queen and Fanny merchant ſhips, were all the veſſels that had the luck to eſcape; as they ſailed for Madeira, the firſt mail from that iſland will, doubtleſs, bring a confirmation of this diſaſter, of which the following account has been given:

	£
The 5 Eaſt-India ſhips (which are never enſured) £ 445,000 ſterling.	445,000
The 47 Weſt India ſhips, ſome of which are enſured (it is ſaid) abroad,	805,000
Amount of the bounty paid to the troops which were on board,	12,000
Value of the arms and accoutrements for the ſaid troops,	8,400
Maintenance of the priſoners for 3 months only.-----Seamen,	4,873
Land forces, - -	2,730
Total,	1,278,003

Some papers eſtimate the loſs in caſh at a million and a half ſterling; but all agree in conſidering this loſs as the leaſt of our unhappineſs-----the following is the worſt part of the calculation:

On board the five Eaſt-India ſhips 560 ſeamen, four companies of land troops, amounting to 300 men, officers not included, - - - -	860 men.
On board the ſhips bound for Jamaica a regiment of volunteers, embarked at Portſmouth for the defence of that iſland,	860
On board ſhips bound for New-York, a Heſſian regiment, - - -	800
Sailors on board the Weſt-India ſhips,	624
Total,	3144 men.

It would be very affecting to obſerve how ſenſibly this ſtroke will be felt, wherever the recruits theſe ſhips were carrying were impatiently expected; Jamaica on the one hand, on the other Admiral Rodney, &c. &c. Independently of twenty thouſand pounds ſterling in ſpecie, the 5 Eaſt-India ſhips had on board 18,000 ſtand of arms in compleat order; 3000 tons of powder were going for Antigua; and ſo of the reſt.

Auguſt 29 On board the Eaſt-India ſhips lately taken by the combined fleet were ſeveral ladies going to their families in Bengal; and alſo two clocks of exquiſite beauty and very great value, intended for the Rajah and one of the Princes of Tanjour.

A great number of the ſeamen on board the Merchantmen for the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies intercepted by the combined fleet being Foreigners will, according to appearance, be an unexpected reſource and benefit to our enemies; for it is not doubted they will enter immediately into ſervice in that fleet.

The Eaſt-India Company have with great difficulty, and at an exorbitant price, procured veſſels to replace thoſe they lately loſt. All veſſels fit for being armed or converted into privateers are at preſent moſt horridly dear. The company have alſo taken into ſervice the Pacquet boats Southampton and Mercury, which are equipping with all poſſible expedition, and alſo 6 ſhips, which they expect will be ready to ſail ſome time in December. On board thoſe they have loſt there was a vaſt quantity of naval ſtores for Sir Edward Hughes's ſquadron ſtationed in the Eaſt-Indies: One of them had twelve months proviſion for the iſland of St. Helena, which, ſubſiſting only by ſuch as they receive from England, will feel this loſs the more ſenſibly, as the London, which was laden ſome time paſt with the like ſupply, was run down and ſunk by the Ruſſel Man of War as ſhe was ſailing from Spithead.

PARIS, Auguſt 31.

THE King, being informed that ſome difficulties had ariſen relative to the condemnation of prizes brought in by American privateers, has ordered that all prizes taken by privateers of America fitted out in France, and brought into any of the ports of that kingdom, ſhall be adjudged to be prizes, the ſame as if taken by French privateers.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 12.

It is to be hoped that our Miniſters will keep a vigilant watch over the neutrality armaments, leſt they may be uſed as a pretext to cover ſome hoſtile deſign. Much is to be apprehended from the profound policy of the Ruſſian Queen, joined to the artful projects of the ſagacious Mynneers.

Almoſt all the neutral powers in Europe, except Portugal, ſeem to have joined this league, which, though it ſhould be really deſigned, as it is pretended, for the protection of commerce, is yet very formidable for the facility with which it may be turned to the accompliſhment of any other purpoſe.

Many perſons having expreſſed their ſurpriſe at Lord George Gordon remaining ſo long in confinement, without being brought to trial by the Crown, or even moving for it himſelf, it may not be improper to inform thoſe who are unacquainted with the fact, that the proſecutors for high treaſon, under commitment of the Privy Council, are entitled to two whole clear terms before they are bound to prefer their bill of indictment, and conſequently the noble priſoner may remain in cuſtody till after Chriſtmas before he is brought to a trial.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen at Philadelphia to his friend at London, dated June, 1780.

"From the numerous circulations of falſe intelligence in the Britiſh newſpapers, you may have been induced to believe that the affairs of the Colonies are deſperate, that the Congreſs are diſunited in their councils, that Waſhington, in deſpair, has thrown up his command, and that the army, in conſequence of their General's deſertion, is diſtracted and diſbanded; be aſſured there is no foundation for any of theſe confident aſſertions. So far is truth in oppoſition to theſe miſleaders of a people too willing to be deceived, that the friends of American independence were never more firmly united than at this time. The Congreſs were never more revered, nor their authority more reſpected or more firmly eſtabliſhed. The loſs of Charleſtown in South-Carolina was foreſeen, and though regretted, it is not eſteemed of ſufficient weight to endanger the general cauſe. The hearts of the people are ſtill the ſame; averſe to Great-Britain, and friendly to the Congreſs. Addreſſes may be drawn up by Britiſh officers, and muſt be ſigned by thoſe who have no means of reſiſtance. Inſidious proclamations, to lull us into falſe ſecurity, and draw us into a dependence on thoſe who have cruelly deceived and betrayed us, are now read with contempt and rejected with ſcorn.

"The check which Knyphauſen lately met with in his attempt upon the out-poſts of Waſhington, may convince your deluded people that the great General knows how to counteract all the motions of a Clinton, and that he will teach him to diſcriminate between the efforts of deſperate courage, and bravery directed by wiſdom.

"I know the abandoned American refugees now in London repreſent the ſtate of the colonies as if deplorable, and are abſurd enough to give out that four-fifths of North America are friends to Great Britain; the folly of ſuch an aſſertion refutes itſelf, and it would be a diſgrace to common ſenſe to attempt a ſerious refutation. When Philip the ſecond of Spain firſt attacked the privileges and rights of his ſubjects in the Netherlands, a ſmall conceſſion of that Prince to his people would have re-united them; but his perſiſting in cruel and fraudulent meaſures loſt him the hearts of five millions of people.

"Your Miniſters have played the ſame game with North America as Philip did with the ſeventeen Provinces; the effect is the ſame; the ſhocking advice given by deſperate politicians to burn our towns and villages, to lay waſte our provinces, to bring the Indian ſavages upon us, and to maſſacre men, women and children, &c. has effectually ſeparated the Colones from Great Britain for ever. Fools and ſhallow politicians may prate of a reunion, or a ſubjugation, if they pleaſe, to eternity; but the knowing and wiſe in both hemiſpheres are better informed. Nothing can ſave Britiſh blood, and Britiſh treaſure, but a ceſſation from hoſtilities, and withdrawing the troops from America."

Auguſt 24. The taking the Eaſt and Weſt-India outward-bound fleets hath ſpread a general conſternation through the mercantile part of this metropolis. Many complain, that the commerce of this kingdom is neglected, and that the return of Admiral Geary's fleet hath given [illegible] for the capture of this capital convoy.

Auguſt 26. The greateſt, and in fact only real enemies to America, have been her own ſons, viz. the people called *refugees*, who fled from America to this country with their mouths and hearts filled with calumny and falſhood. Theſe people, by their tales, have deceived the Miniſters, and, through the Miniſters, have deceived both the Parliament and the nation; and many of them are now living in this country, upon much better incomes than they ever had in their lives.

Oct. 11. Saturday private advices were brought to town from France, and immediately ſent to the King at Windſor. We learn that they contain the particulars of the intended military and naval reinforcement going to America, and that inſtead of 8 ſail of the line and 7000 men, 12 ſail of the line and 10,000 choice troops are ordered on that ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Sept. 30.

"On the 25th a Congreſs brig, mounting 18 guns, arrived from America in the Texel, and immediately landed two gentlemen, who, it appears, are going to Copenhagen, as reſident and Secretary from the Congreſs: Their names were Brown and Williams, and they are to ſet off from this city, on their journey to Denmark, to-morrow."

Diſpatches of great conſequence are ſaid to have arrived yeſterday from the Continent, ſuppoſed to be an official confirmation of the Queen of Portugal's acceding not only to the armed neutrality, but to an alliance with the Houſe of Bourbon; in conſequence of which, a meeting of all the great officers of ſtate was held laſt night at Lord Hillſborough's office, the particulars of which have not yet tranſpired.

The grand fleet are not to ſail from Torbay, until the fleet for America are ready to ſail, which are expected the firſt fair wind.

The outward-bound ſhips, which eſcaped being taken on the 9th of Auguſt, were underwrote laſt night at forty guineas per cent.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 26.

"The Prince de Montabarrey, Miniſter and Secretary of State for the war department, has ſent circular letters to the commanders of all the French and foreign regiments of infantry, acquainting them, that it is the King's intention that the different corps which the war has required to be ſent to America ſhall be compleated: and that to this effect, each regiment ſhall furniſh a detachment, conſiſting of two ſerjeants, three corporals, and ſeventy-five ſoldiers, excepting only ſuch regiments as have already furniſhed detachments for the ſervice of his Majeſty's navy, and which are now only to furniſh a proportionate number of men. The miniſter recommends to prefer ſuch men as ſhall offer voluntarily, declaring unto them that they are to be incorporated into the regiments of land troops actually ſerving in America: and he further obſerves, that theſe detachments ſhould only conſiſt of men from the age of 18 to 30, or ſuch as have been at ſea, though they ſhould happen to be older; but that if a ſufficient number ſhould not offer voluntarily, his Majeſty's will and pleaſure was notwithſtanding to be executed.

"Our letters from Breſt mention, that the workmen in that port are buſily employed in ſheathing with copper all the ſhips that are deſtined for North-America, under the command of Monſieur de la Touche Treville. The ſecond diviſion of the army, under the command of Count de Rochambeau, which is to embark on board the ſaid ſquadron, conſiſts of the regiments of Auvergne, Meuſtri, Rouergne, and Anhalt, commanded by their Colonels the Viſcount de Laval, Count de Guibert, Viſcount de Guſtine, and the Count de Wirgenſtein."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) Oct.* 14.

There having been no arrivals from Europe ſince our laſt, we have it in our power to communicate but little intereſting intelligence to the public from that quarter, for the preſent week therefore we ſhall confine ourſelves chiefly to inſular occurrences, and happy ſhould we think ourſelves did they afford any circumſtances likely to prove grateful to the humane and benevolent mind; on the contrary, we have the painful taſk to relate ſcenes of complicated horror and diſtreſs, far exceeding any thing that has been experienced in the iſland during the preſent century. Accounts from different pariſhes teem with unpleaſing relations of plantain-walks being deſtroyed, cane-pieces levelled, with ſlaves and cattle carried away by the rapidity of the rivers, in the courſe of the preceding week;---in the pariſhes of Hanover and St. James the loſſes ſuſtained have been remarkably great, but the town of Savanna la Mar, that of late flouriſhing commercial

ſpot, appears to have been devoted by the elements to compleat deſtruction. On Tueſday, the third inſtant, the wind and rain ſet in about 11 o'clock, and about 12 it blew a perfect hurricane, continuing to increaſe till four, the wind varying to almoſt every point of the compaſs; from the beginning the water poured in over the beach, and almoſt inſtantaneouſly roſe to a perpendicular height, that rendered the continuance of the inhabitants at the Bay wholly impoſſible, the attention of every individual was fully employed in providing for his own ſafety by flight; ſome indeed, by endeavouring to ſave their family and friends, periſhed with them in the deluge; ſuch was the unhappy fate of Mr. M'Dowal, Comptroller of the Cuſtoms, Dr. King, his wife and two aſſiſtants; Meſſrs. Forbes and Dallas and four children; Mrs. Allwood and three children; Mrs. Gibſon and two children; Mr. John Fitzgerald, Dr. Lightfoot, Mr. William Anrtobus, jun. Meſſrs. Aaaron Touro and Moſes Nunes, and the nephew of the latter, Miſs Peſoa, a child of Mr. Payne, Mr. M'Lean, his wife and children, Mrs. Slop, Mrs. Little with three quadroon children.

In leſs than a quarter of an hour not a houſe or building was left ſtanding at the bay; the Court-Houſe, though built upon ſtrong ſtone walls, came down amongſt the reſt, many who had taken ſhelter therein were killed, others eſcaped with broken limbs; the fort is entirely deſtroyed. Mr. James Neſbet, carpenter, with 24 negroes, were at work in one houſe, and ſwept away together: By 4 o'clock not a building was left ſtanding in the Savannah, the whole having yielded to the violence of the tempeſt; moſt of the ſurviving inhabitants have taken ſhelter on board the Princeſs Royal, Captain Ruſden, who is drove aſhore between the houſe of George Robert Goodwin, Eſq; and the Cage: The Henry, Captain Richardſon, is nearly in the ſame ſituation: The Aſton-Hall, Captain Auſtin, is drove far up among the mangroves, lying flat upon her ſide; as alſo the ſloop Skimmer from Rattan. There is but little hopes of any of theſe veſſels being got off. The country for many miles round exhibits a moſt gloomy proſpect, not a leaf to be found on a tree, nor ſcarce a ſingle building ſtanding upon any of the neighbouring eſtates; at Blue-Caſtle eſtate, it is ſaid, upwards of 200 negroes were killed in the boiling-houſe, to which place they had fled for ſhelter, but it is to be hoped this will in ſome meaſure prove erroneous. M. Beckford's elegant ſtone-built houſe at Hartford Pen is entirely deſtroyed.

A gentleman from Savanna la Mar laſt Thurſday, mentions the number of white perſons loſt on the bay only to be upwards of 50, and people of colour 150.

Extract of a letter from Savanna la Mar, received by yeſterday's poſt, dated the 9th inſtant.

"No pen can deſcribe the dreadful ſituation we are in, and God only knows the number of lives loſt, for you can ſcarce walk ten yards for the ſpace of two miles round, but you ſee the dead above ground, and we that are left, what from fatigue, the heavy rains and unwholeſome ſmells ariſing from the dead carcaſes, it will certainly be the death of many more of us. The negroes ſeem inclined to revolt, and ſay they are now free; how our unhappy condition will terminate, God knows, but a gloomy proſpect is before us; we muſt inevitably periſh by famine, unleſs timely ſupplied from Kingſton."

A ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this town between nine and ten o'clock on Wedneſday evening. Two ſhocks were likewiſe felt at and within the neighbourhood of Spaniſh-Town, a little after ten o'clock the ſame evening.

A letter from an officer belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, mentions that veſſel to be loſt in the late ſtorm off Cape-Mais, on the Iſland of Cuba, but that the crew were all ſafe, excepting 20 who fell over board with the foremaſt.

BRIDGE-TOWN *(Barbados) October* 28.

To give a full deſcription of the late terrible ſtorm, is not only entirely out of our power, but is we believe beyond the abilities of any human being; we ſhall therefore, for the information of thoſe on a more happy ſpot, give a ſhort account of it, as every inhabitant of this little community is already too well informed.

On Tueſday the 10th inſtant, ſoon after day-break, the wind began to blow very freſh and continued to do ſo until about 10 o'clock, when it blew very hard, and increaſed in its violence 'till about 4 o'clock next morning; about noon on Tueſday many of the veſſels in Carliſle-Bay parted their cables, and by 3 P. M. all thoſe which till then remained at anchor (except a few ſloops and ſchooners which were afterwards driven on ſhore and wrecked) together with thoſe which had drifted in the forenoon, were blown out to ſea: Several houſes were blown down in the evening; the gale ſtill increaſed, and about 9 at night became a moſt tremendous hurricane, which laſted without intermiſſion or abatement 'till paſt 3 the next morning, when its fury began a little to ſubſide, although it may be ſaid the ſtorm was not entirely over at 5 next evening. As we have already obſerved, to give any adequate deſcription of the accumulated horrors of the night is impoſſible, but the roaring of the tempeſt, the noiſe occaſioned by the falling of whole houſes, and the roofs of others, the terrible ſhrieks, cries and groans of the wounded, who were hurt by and buried under the ruins, the inceſſant flaſhes of lightning, and unabating torrent of rain, formed together ſuch a ſcene of terror, as has, we believe, ſeldom been equalled in any part of the world. Nor did the return of day-light, which had been anxiouſly wiſhed for, bring with it any conſolation, as it ſerved but to preſent to us a ſpectacle of the moſt melancholy nature. The metropolis, which but a few hours before had been one of the beſt towns in the Weſt-Indies, converted into little better than one confuſed heap of ruins, and the country all round laid waſte, much more than it could have been by the ravages of the moſt cruel enemy.

The mole-head, a work of the utmoſt utility, and which had coſt this country upwards of 200001. ſterling, entirely deſtroyed, and the baſon almoſt filled up with ſand, ſtones and pieces of timber, in ſuch a manner as, it is much to be feared, will render it totally uſeleſs. The caſtle, forts and batteries all deſtroyed; one wing, and a great part of the other, of that large and magnificent building, Government-houſe, are thrown down, and the center unroofed; that valuable building, the court-houſe and priſon, which was not to be equalled in any part of the Weſt-India Iſlands, is now little better than a heap of rubbiſh, as there remains but a ſmall part of the walls; nor have the houſes of individuals in general ſhared a much better fate, as there were not above 30 dwelling-houſes, ſtores, &c. in the town, which have eſcaped without conſiderable damage, and of the remainder, much the greater number are either entirely thrown down, or left in ſuch a ſituation as not to be repaired; of 11 pariſh churches and two chapels, there remain no more than St. Peter's church, the chapel about three miles to windward of it, and the church of St. Andrew's in Scotland; we are informed that moſt of the others are either down to their foundations, or in ſuch a ſituation as to be entirely uſeleſs. The other towns, viz. Oiſtins and the Hole-Town, are much the ſame with this; Speight's-Town, we apprehend, has many of its buildings ſtanding entire, and many others but little damaged, few being totally deſtroyed.—From the beſt information we have been able to obtain reſpecting the country, its ſituation, if poſſible, is ſtill worſe; in moſt plantations all the buildings, the ſugar-mills excepted, are laid level with the earth, and that there is not a ſingle eſtate in the iſland which has entirely eſcaped the violence of the tempeſt;—what adds to their diſtreſs is, the total loſs of the ground proviſions, which before had a promiſing appearance; the ſugar-mills in general, having had their points lowered at the finiſhing of the laſt crop, are preſerved, except the light covering over their round-houſes, which are blown away; feathered ſtock of all kinds, with which this country abounded, are now hardly to be ſeen, and the working cattle, &c. in many eſtates have ſuffered very much, ſome plantations having loſt, by the fall of the buildings and continued rain, 30 head, ſome more, ſome leſs, and in ſeveral eſtates many of the Negroes periſhed in the ſame manner. To aſcertain the loſs of the whole number of people is at preſent impoſſible, as in and about this town and pariſh whole families have either been cruſhed to death in the ruins, or ſwept by the torrent into the ſea; many were dug out of the rubbiſh four or five days after, and many more thrown on the beach by the tide. Some, who have taken great pains to be informed, ſay upwards of 3000 have periſhed, others ſay more, but to ſpeak with certainty cannot as yet be done. It is generally believed, that this vaſt devaſtation did not entirely proceed from the ſtorm alone, but muſt have been accompanied by an earthquake, of which ſeveral gentlemen of great veracity declare that they felt three diſtinct ſhocks, and which declaration is ſtrengthened by the ſea having riſen on that night to an extraordinary height all along the ſouthern coaſt, altho' the wind during the greateſt part of the hurricane blew from the N. E quarter, and never ſhifted further to the ſouthward than S. E.

One gentleman, Mr. T. Skeete, of St. Joſeph's, informs us, that not more than 30 yards from his dwelling houſe the earth is opened at leaſt 50 feet wide, and in a direct line for 150 feet long, and of a depth not leſs than 10 fathom; that there is a large bank of earth thrown up, and the chaſm forms a kind of an angle, and is nearly of the ſame dimenſions of the former. Some gentlemen now here, and who were at Liſbon a few days after the earthquake, declare that this town, in proportion to its ſize, has ſuffered more from the late calamity than Liſbon did at that time. We are informed that the public records of the iſland have been all preſerved, or at moſt but little damaged, and people in general have been ſo fortunate as to ſave their books and moſt valuable papers. One thing more we muſt obſerve, which is, that another calamity is ſtaring us in the face, and without the divine aſſiſtance muſt ſoon follow the laſt—the want of common neceſſaries of life. The ſmall quantities of all kind of proviſions in the hands of the merchants (who have not increaſed the price of any one article) a great deal of which is damaged, the total loſs of our native produce already reaped, the deſtruction of what was growing in the earth, without any proſpect of an immediate ſupply from abroad, ſo that the vaſt number of poor, as alſo many Negroes throughout the whole iſland, muſt periſh for want of food; and ſhould we have ſeaſons for the earth to bring forth her increaſe, thouſands muſt fall for lack of a place to ſhelter themſelves. No proviſions in our ruins—no habitations to abide in—no lumber to erect houſes with—nor no workmen, ſhould we have lumber ſent us—what a dreadful ſituation! Had we abilities to deſcribe, and time to publiſh, it is not for a newſpaper to contain the dreadful ſtory—it would fill a volume. Let us then, one and all, implore that gracious God, who hath thus viſited us with his avenging hand, mercifully to look down upon and to forgive us for thoſe things which has occaſioned him thus to pour down his fury upon us, and that he will avert the impending calamity.

St. JOHN's *(Antigua) November* 8.

His Majeſty's ſhips Andromeda and Laurel, of 28 guns each, the Beaver's prize of 16, and the Endymion are loſt, the two former under Trinity rocks Martinique. The Egmont of 74 guns, Blanch of 36, Deal-Caſtle of 24, and Camelion of 16, are miſſing.

BALTIMORE, *December* 5.

It is ſaid the enemy have left at or near Portſmouth, ſeveral empty American veſſels; amongſt them, we hear, is the ſhip Buckſkin, belonging to this port, lately captured by the Iris frigate.

Thurſday laſt the brigantine Ranger, Captain Johnſon, arrived here from St. Euſtatius. On his paſſage, in lat. 36. long. 73. 30. he fell in with the wreck of a pilot-boat-built ſloop. The Ranger's boat being ſent on board, one man was found dead in the cabin. She appeared to be loaded with tobacco. Her cables were bent to her anchors; but ſhe had nothing ſtanding but her bowſprit. She was about 60 feet upon deck, and had a riſe forward, for the forecaſtle, of about 12 inches. As ſhe was full of water, no further diſcoveries could be made.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

The commitment of Mr. Laurens to the Tower of London, by the three Secretaries of State, runs thus:

"Theſe are, in his Majeſty's name, to authorize you to receive into your cuſtody the perſon of Henry Laurens, Eſq; ſent herewith, on ſuſpicion of high treaſon, whom you are to keep ſafe until he ſhall be delivered by due courſe of law: for ſo doing, this is your warrant.

STORMONT,
HILLSBOROUGH,
G. GERMAINE.

To Charles, Earl Cornwallis, Conſtable of the Tower of London, or his Deputy."

Thus far the London paper. On which we cannot but remark on the equivocation of the warrant, which ſays, on *ſuſpicion* of high treaſon; by which it appears that thoſe three eaſtern wiſe men, the Secretaries of State, could not tell whether it be treaſon or not, or at leaſt they are afraid to call it ſo, leſt it ſhould turn out a glorious Revolution, ſupported and approved by all Europe.—— The circumſtances of Mr. Laurens's commitment are thus related. On his arrival in England, he was attended by the above Secretaries, who, after informing him of their rank and character, aſk him—Is your name Henry Laurens? It is.—Are you the ſame Henry Laurens, who was Preſident of the American Congreſs? I am.—We are ordered by the King and Council to examine you, and have certain queſtions to propoſe to you. Your Lordſhips may ſave yourſelves the trouble of an examination, as I think it my place to anſwer no queſtions you may put.—Sir, we are directed to commit you priſoner to the Tower. I am ready to attend.——This is ſo much like the deciſive character of Mr. Laurens, that we give it to the public on the preſumption of it being a fact.

Letters from Cape-Francois, of the 20th of October, received by Captain Durham, contain the following accounts, viz.

"We learn from Jamaica, that beſides the hurricane, they have had an earthquake and an irruption of a volcano. That ſeveral veſſels were loſt in Port-Royal, one of which was a privateer of 22 guns, ready to proceed on her cruize. Two of their ſhips, one of 74, the other of 64 guns, were wrecked upon the Golden Keys, and their whole crews periſhed, except five men, who were ſaved by a Spaniſh Goelette. One of their frigates and a privateer ran aſhore on the iſland of Cuba, ſome of their crews were ſaved by the Spaniards.

"There has been alſo an inſurrection of the Negroes at Jamaica: The Governor was obliged to march a regiment to reduce them to order; ſuch is the unhappy ſituation of that iſland. Our iſlands and thoſe of the Spaniards ſuffered equally by the hurricane. The loſſes cannot be made up for a long time, and eſpecially as the diſtractions of war will not admit of ſuch reciprocal relief as would tend conſiderably to ſoften the calamities.

"The ſquadron commanded by M. de Monteuil, which had been driven by the hurricane into Porto-Rico, is now on a cruize, in ſearch of unfortunate veſſels as may need aſſiſtance: He has already preſerved the crews of five veſſels from Martinique, which were loſt on the coaſt of Porto-Rico, and were part of a convoy of 54 ſail from Europe; ſeven others of this convoy are arrived at the Cape, in the moſt diſtreſſed ſituation; the fate of the others is not yet known."

At an election held at New-Caſtle, on the 28th ult. to ſupply a vacant ſeat, The Hon. JOHN DICKINSON, Eſq; was choſen to repreſent the county of New-Caſtle in the General Aſſembly of the Delaware State.

†‡† The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are to Meet next Friday Evening at the Library-Room.

To be SOLD,

The MARYLAND GAZETTE,

From January 1755 to June 1767,
(Eleven Years and an Half compleat.)

CONTAINING the moſt remarkable OCCURRENCES in thoſe Times, both foreign and domeſtic: Neatly printed, by Jonas Green, at ANNAPOLIS, and bound in five Volumes Folio. With 37 ſelect Gazettes preceding the Whole, in which are inſerted The Oeconomy of Human Life; Major WASHINGTON's (our preſent illuſtrious General) JOURNAL to the OHIO, in the Year 1753, &c &c. &c. *December* 12, 1780.

The BOOKS may be ſeen, and the Price known, at Mr. BENJAMIN JANUARY's, Bookbinder and Stationer, oppoſite the Coffee-Houſe, in Front-Street, Philadelphia.

Forty Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the 6th inſtant, between Novens and Co. and Mr. John Wilſon's, in Second-ſtreet, a tanned leather POCKET-BOOK, containing a Sixty and Sixty-five Dollar bills, the other money unknown, but ſuppoſed to be between three and four hundred dollars. The book was ripped at one end. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Printers hereof, ſhall have the above reward.

THE Field Officers and Captains belonging to the Pennſylvania Line, abſent upon furlough, or otherwiſe, are hereby required to join their reſpective regiments in the vicinity of Morriſtown, State of New-Jerſey, on or before the 20th of December enſuing; (except thoſe of the 8th) to the end that the arrangement of the Infantry may be compleated, agreeable to an act of Congreſs, paſſed the 21ſt ult.

Thoſe Officers who do not comply with this order, or neglect ſending their determination in writing to the Commanding Officer of the diviſion, in Camp, whether they will continue in the ſervice or retire from it, on or before the day aforeſaid, will be precluded the right of priority which they would otherwiſe be entitled to.

ANTHONY WAYNE, Brigadier-General,
Commanding the Pennſylvania Line.

Camp, Totowa, Nov. 25, 1780.

Two Writing-Maſters wanted at the UNIVERSITY.

Perſons well qualified, and who can bring good recommendations, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, Rector of the Academy.

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, on the 28th of this inſtant December, by the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, Fifty acres of good LAND, containing in part a quantity of good meadow, ſome woodland, and 150 apple-trees; with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſpring-houſe, and a never-failing ſpring on the premiſes, ſituate about a quarter of a mile from Jenkins-town; the whole to be ſold together or in ſeparate lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Alſo at the ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, horſes, cows, a waggon and gears, and ſundry utenſils too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on the premiſes. ¶ PATRICK M'GARGELL.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Elk-Forge, near the Head of Elk, Maryland, in the beginning of October laſt, a ſmall brown COW, about five or ſix years old; alſo a ſmall red STEER, about the ſame age, both ſlightly branded laſt ſpring on the thigh with the letter M; they were brought from Suſſex county laſt fall, and probably will make that way. Whoever will ſecure ſaid cattle and give notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive One Hundred Dollars reward for each, and reaſonable charges.

¶ THOMAS MAY.

RUN away, on the 25th of November, from on board the continental ſhip Saratoga, a Negroe Man, named Anthony Caſtoff, a ſhoemaker by trade, but has been to ſea ſome time, and will paſs for a ſeaman, about five feet ten inches high, black complexion, talks French, Spaniſh, and tolerable good Engliſh; was taken in September, 1779, in the Miſſiſippi, and condemned then to the captors: Had on, when he went away, a brown outſide jacket, with horn buttons, a lincey under jacket, and long canvas trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal, or brings him to PHILIP LYON, in Lombard-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

GRAND LODGE, *Philadelphia, Nov.* 29, 1780.

THE different Lodges, under the jurisdiction of the *Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania*, are requested to take Notice, that the *Monday preceding St. John's Day*, happening this Year to be *Christmas Day*, the GRAND COMMUNICATION will be held on *Monday, the 18th Day of December*, in the Grand Lodge Room, Lodge-Alley, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and it is hoped the different Officers, who, by the wholesome Rules of *Masonry*, ought to be present, will be punctual in their attendance, as matters of very general importance to the whole Fraternity will be laid before them.

By Order of the Right Worshipful Grand Master,
WM. MOORE SMITH, D. G. Secr'y.

Newport, November 22, 1780.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber in Newport, Newcastle county, on Delaware, about four weeks ago, A Stray HORSE, 4 years old, of a chesnut colour, with a small star, and one white foot; no brand nor ear-mark that can be discovered. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs, by

JAMES GEMBLE.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the 2d of this instant December, from Charles Hayes's mill, in Germantown township, A Brown MARE, with a switch tail, half blooded, branded on the near buttock H S: Marked under the tail as if she had been torn with a nail; between 4 and 5 years old, a natural trotter; has a little white on one of her hind feet. Whoever brings the said creature to MICHAEL TAYLOR, on the Widow Harrison's place, on the Ridge road, shall receive the above reward. ¶

November 22, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of John Sharpless, in Concord, the 20th of this instant, A Sorrel HORSE, with a blaze down his face, collar marked. The owner proving his property, paying the charges, may have him again, by applying to ¶ WILLIAM ARMENT.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen away from his master, living in Colrain township, Lancaster county, on the 12th of September last, an indented servant boy, named ROBERT WEST, about nine years of age: Had on, when he was stolen, a blue cloth coat with small metal buttons, a tow shirt and trowsers, an old felt hat. The thieves concerned in taking him away were, a certain Owen Martin, his step father, and Hannah Martin, alias West, his mother. Said Owen is broken backed; both are native Irish, which may easily be discerned by their tongue. Their common occupation is begging, and both are very fond of spiritous liquors, and when intoxicated, much given to prophane swearing. Whoever secures the boy in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home; and for securing the thieves as above, One Hundred Dollars, paid by ROBERT ROSS, jun.

All persons are forbid to harbour them.

November 27, 1780.

A Half-Johannes Reward.

ON the 30th ult. ran away from the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, a Dutch servant man, named DANIEL DEGAN (but may probably change it to JACOB DAYE, as he did formerly on a similar occasion) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wears his own strait brown hair; had on an old beaver hat, a half-worn snuff-coloured jacket with sleeves, broke out at the elbows, a short blue under jacket, tow shirt, old scarlet breeches with silk knee garters, black woollen stockings, and good shoes, with strings in them; he is of a ruddy complexion, speaks good English, and has been 18 months in the Continental army. It is supposed he is gone over Susquehanna, as his father lives near Frederick's-Town, in Virginia or Maryland. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall have the above reward, or its value in Continental currency, and reasonable charges, paid by

December 4, 1780. ¶ ELISHA PRICE.

TO BE SOLD,

For PENNSYLVANIA STATE MONEY,

FIVE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE Acres of Deeded LAND, in Turbit township, in the county of Northumberland.

One Hundred and Twenty-three acres of Land on Powels Creek, in Paxton township, in the county of Lancaster.

One Thousand and Fifty-five acres of Land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in the county of Bedford; One Moiety thereof.

A few Shares of the Indiana Lands on the Ohio River.

For Terms of Sale, apply to the subscriber, living in Lancaster.

* 4tw. LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

THE subscriber returns his grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their past favours, and hopes, by his attention to business, for a continuance of their custom, at that commodious and long accustomed TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE-HORSE, in Elbow-Lane, which he has fitted up in the most commodious manner, for the entertainment of both town and country Gentlemen. DENNIS M'CARTHY.

N. B. Some time in the months of February or March was left at my house, a parcel of DEER SKINS. The owner or owners are requested to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Philad. Nov. 21. ‡ DENNIS M'CARTHY.

For SALE,

A genteel three Story BRICK HOUSE,

In ARCH-STREET,

The third door from the corner of Fifth-street.

For particulars, apply to

§ BENJAMIN DAVIS, junior.

United States Lottery-Office.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Managers hereby give notice to all persons, who have purchased tickets in the third class in this City, that they are now ready to renew the same in the fourth class.—All tickets not renewed in six weeks from this date, will be the property of the United States.

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jersey, son of John Hunt, deceased, late Agent of the West-Jersey Society, and purchaser of a propriety or 24th part of East-Jersey, hath, for some time past, undertaken to dispose of the interests intrusted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the least colour of title; and hath also entered into sundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, respecting the said propriety;---by which means unwary persons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no consideration or future recompence in law or equity from said lands. And as I am one of the West-Jersey Society, and have also purchased of the said John Hunt, deceased, in the year 1766, one-fixth part of the said propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to assure the intended purchasers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the West-Jersey Society, and his powers are extinguished by his death:---That the said John Hunt, who died at Winchester, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jersey, will pass the estate to the devisees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his son, Doctor Hunt; and of course, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premises above described. And whereas, being the only person in America interested in the estate of the West-Jersey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joseph Ball, of Batsto Iron Works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to said Society, and it now appearing to me that the said Ball has been concerned with sundry persons, who are in custody in this city, in shipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reason to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the said Society, contrary to the trust I reposed in him, I do revoke the said Power, and forbid all persons possessing or cutting timber off any of said lands under the said Doctor John Hunt, said Ball, or any other person; and do give this notice to all trespassers on the lands of the said Society, that I shall prosecute them with the utmost severity of the law. The Collectors of taxes in New-Jersey will be pleased to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from said lands, and they shall be paid, so as to save the property from being plundered and destroyed for very trifling sums.

JOSEPH REED.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Nov.* 21, 1780.

THE report made yesterday on the Petition of GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant in the 10th Pennsylvania regiment, praying to be divorced from his Wife HESTER, by reason of her infidelity and infamous conduct, &c. was read the second time, and being considered, it was

Resolved, That the said Giles Hicks be permitted to bring in a bill to divorce him from his said wife Hester, agreeable to the prayer of his petition, he, the said Giles Hicks, giving previous notice of his design and this permission, at least three weeks, in the public news-paper printed in the city of Philadelphia, intituled, *The Pennsylvania Gazette, and Weekly Advertiser*.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, *Clerk.*

In consequence of the above resolve, I do hereby give public notice, that I have petitioned the Honourable House of Assembly, for a Divorce from Hester Hicks, alias M'Daniel; for which purpose a bill is depending before the House, of which said Hester Hicks, alias M'Daniel, may take notice, in order to make her objections, if any she hath, why said bill should not be passed into a law.

GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant,
10th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Ridley township, Chester county, in Pennsylvania, a black GELDING, 14 hands high, 13 years old, with a star and snip, his near hind foot white, and a blemish on his off eye. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so as the thief is convicted and the owner gets the horse again, shall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horse only. ‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, in September last, Six SHEEP, one of them with a bell. Whoever owns the said sheep, are desired to come, pay the charges, and take them away.

‖ ABRAHAM REINER.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the night of the 15th November,

A NEGROE MAN, named DUBLIN, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, some of his fore teeth out. Had on, when he went away, a lightish coloured cloath coat, with metal buttons, and lined with striped linsey, a lightish linsey jacket with sleeves, and red waistcoat, tow shirt, old lightish cloth breeches and linen drawers, blue stockings, old shoes. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to the subscriber, or confines him in any goal, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ RICHARD PIERSOL.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1780.

STRAYED, or drove by some evil-minded person, into the garden of the subscriber, living in Walnut-street, near Fifth-street, on the night of the 20th or 21st instant, and had been several times trespassing there before, a red COW, with some white on her belly and sides, about four years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in one month from the above date.

JOHN HALL.

To ALL *whom it may concern.*

State of New-Jersey, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the house of Isaac Wood, Innholder, in Mount Holly, in the county of Burlington, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of December next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Stephen Decatur, (who as well &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Rodney, taken at sea on her voyage from Liverpool, to South-Carolina, and lately commanded by—— Wignall;—of Stephen Decatur and Roger Kaighn, (who as well &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Rodney, taken at sea on her voyage from Plymouth to South-Carolina, William Robbins, late Master; — Of David Stevens, (who as well &c.) against a certain schooner or vessel Virginia built, burden about thirty tons, taken at sea, no person being on board, loaded with tobacco;— against the schooner called the Flying Fish, a recaptured vessel;— Of Joshua Studson, (who as well &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the John;—against the sloop or vessel called the Catherine, which said schooner John, and sloop Catherine were lately taken by said Joshua Studson, on the south side of Staten-Island, near Prince's Bay;— Of Samuel Bigelow (who as well &c.) against a certain schooner called the Betsey, a re-captured vessel, drove on the bar at Cranberry-Inlet by distress of weather, formerly belonging to some inhabitant of the State of Delaware, and said to be cut out of Mush-Melon creek by the enemy, and also against negroe Toney, taken on board said schooner Betsey; Of Stephen Decatur and Roger Kaighn, (who as well &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Richard, taken at sea on her voyage from Glasgow to Charlestown, James Robison late Master; with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, and the said negroe Toney, should not be condemned to the several captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By Order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, *Register.*

Haddonfield, Nov. 18, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, whereon Colonel Thomas Strawbridge now dwells, situate in the lower part of Chester county, on a public road, leading from Lancaster to Newport and Wilmington, about a mile from J. Ruston's, and three from L. Pusey's mill, containing two hundred and forty-two acres of land, about 50 acres whereof is in wood, and about 40 acres is mowable meadow, which at a trifling expence may be encreased to 50 acres, under water-course, the remainder of the land is arable, a moderate portion whereof produced upwards of 600 bushels of grain the preceding year: There are on the premises, a commodious stone dwelling house, having two well finished rooms below and four chambers, with a good lodging garret under new cedar roof; there is a large stone kitchen adjoining, and a good dry cellar under the house; a large convenient barn, about 70 feet long, a well constructed stone stable, a waggon and corn-house under one roof; a stone spring-house, two stories high, supplied by an excellent spring handy to the dwelling; there is also a tenement suitable for a small family, with several other out-houses. The place is well supplied with fruit of different sorts, having about 150 well grown apple-trees, beside a young orchard of 250 trees, being a collection of various kinds of the best grafted fruit; the land is very favourable to grass, being well watered by several streams, a main branch of Elk creek running through it, which affords an opportunity of erecting a mill, if required: the situation, by experience, is healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and about 17 miles from a public landing. For farther information enquire at the bridge or Lower-ferry, on Schuylkill, of James Lindley, at New-Garden, or the Printers hereof. November 22, 1780.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1780

WAS taken up this morning, trespassing on the subscriber, in his meadow in Passyunk, near the mouth of Schuylkill, the following creatures, viz. a bay HORSE, near 14 hands high, branded AM in one, and has bad hoofs. A black two year old MARE COLT, and a bay yearling COLT. The owner or owners are desired to apply to RICHARD BARRY, at the Conestogoe Waggon, in Market-street, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the same, agreeable to a law of the State. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, the 6th of October ult. a dark brown HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JOSEPH YATES.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, situate in Plymouth township, near Plymouth Meeting-house, 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia; there are erected on the said lot, a two story stone messuage, a stone barn and stable, a frame shed, also a large stone store house, where a large store has been kept for many years past; a well of excellent water at the door. The said place is suitable for any public business, as there is public entertainment kept there at present. Any person inclining to purchase the said place, may know the terms of sale, by applying to the owner, living on the premises.

¶ LEVI TRUMP.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 14th of October inst. from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, a black MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, low carriage, a small star in her forehead, part of each of her hind feet white, and shod all round. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARP, or ANDREW BOYD. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.